SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1853. NO. 18.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
ON RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fine order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at - - - - - 8 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at - - - - 1 P. M.

in time to connect with the day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth and Wilmington.

Returning, leave Weldon, after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington, at - - 3½ P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at - - - - - 8½ P. M.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington,—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on, or East of, the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED,' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mille, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PETERSBURG, June 23, 1853.

WE are this day receiving direct from the Importer
60 Boxes Lemons, prime order
50 do. Oranges "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palm Nuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above for the fourth of July, had better send their orders early, as all description of fruit is advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKS, & SON.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits.

PATRICK McGOWAN.
Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

Just Opened,

SOME very fine Bracelets, and full setts of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSEY.
May 24, 1853. 54—

WILSON & GRICE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, AND NAVAL STORES.
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

HAVE in Store, and offier for sale,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping Paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old South Side Social Maderia Wine, in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure Old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Allegany," Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine.
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champagne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholerale rates, and upon accommodating terms.

WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11 High street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

IA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store
Peters burg, May 5, 1852. tf.

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L.L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henriette Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS.
Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, JAS. H. KING, } Proprietors. ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va. } H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sal and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize o very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D. 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at
TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store,
ON MAIN STREET.
Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of
"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Pottemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brandsof Havannah, Principie and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand
Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.
Danbury, Stokes County, N. C. May 16th, 1853. 56—6w.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT.
OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J. M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.
May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
Commssion & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 1, 2 &3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,
NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.
Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Fine Table Cutlery.---

One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks.
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by J. BROWN.
may 25, 1853. 47—

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Mair, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2nd, 1853. 48—

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.
CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
May 13th, 1853. 52—
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.
S. & W.

WHOLESALE TRADE,
For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1853. 93—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for a number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

THE GENIUS OF ENTERPRISE!

AFTER Rome was subjugated by the hordes of northern barbarians in the fifth century, the luminaries of science that has shone with such effulgence upon the Greeks and Romans, were almost extinguished, and for ages the world lay in an interminable night of mental and moral gloom. The human intellect seems to have laid dormant during the long and tedious Winter, with no enlivening spring to awaken and revivify is inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to appear, and slowly and majestically arose from the misty chaos, the sun of enlightenment, ordered by Providence to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed
PYFER & CO.

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!

UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!

The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.

$55,498, in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.
$30,000, package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$26,000, package of Quarters, sent to Alabama.
$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.
$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S. Carolina.
$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.
$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.

For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"*No such word as Fail,*" at *Pyfer & Co's.*

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. July.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$10,412	78 Nos	12 drawn	$2 50	$10 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
9	30,360	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
11	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
12	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

For [illegible] Manhood there is [illegible] of the public, as to what [illegible] foundation for [illegible] making money. Of one [illegible] goes a successful man: he [illegible] pounds within the last [illegible] —"There you see a man who commenced life as a laborer; but by dint of industry, perseverance, and energy, he has amassed a large fortune, bought a landed estate, and lives the life of a country gentleman, though he can hardly yet write his own name: *that's* what I call success." Or of another—"That is Mr. ——, the great astronomer, who was originally the son of a small farmer, and by diligent study and application he has now reached the first rank among scientific men; yet they say he is very poor, and can barely make the ends meet." We suspect that most people would rather exchange places with the laborer than with the astronomer, so ready are we to estimate success and worldly position according to the money standard.

The idea instilled into the minds of most boys, from early life, is that of "getting on." The parents test themselves by their own success in this respect; and they impart the same notion to their children. "Mak siller, Jock," said a Scotch laird to his son, "mak siller—honestly if you can, but mak it." The same counsel, if not in the same words, is that which is imparted, at least by example, if not in express language, to most boys. They have set before them the glory of making their fortunes. That is their "mission," and many perform it diligently, heeding little else but money-making throughout life. Public opinion justifies them in their course—public opinion approving above all things the man who has "made his fortune." But public opinion is not always correct; and sometimes, as in this case, it is obnoxious to the sarcastic query of the French wit who once asked, "And, pray, how many fools does it take to make a public?"

Yet worldly success, considered in the money aspect, is by no means a thing to be undervalued. It is a very proper object of desire, and ought to be pursued—honestly. A man's success in the accumulation of wealth, indicates that he is possessed of at least some virtues: it is true they are of the lower sort—still they are estimable. It is not necessary that a man shall be largely gifted with intelligence, or that he shall have a benevolent disposition, to enable him to accumulate money. Let him scrape long and diligently, and he will grow rich in time. Diligence and perseverance are virtues enough for the mere money-maker. But it is possible that the gold, when made, may lie very heavy indeed upon all the other virtues, and crush both mind and heart under their load.

Worldly success may, however, be pursued and achieved with the help of intelligence; and it may be used, as it always ought to be used, as the means of self-improvement and of enlarged benevolence. It is as noble an aim to be a great merchant or manufacturer, as to be a great statesman or philosopher—provided the end is attained by noble means. A merchant or manufacturer can help on humanity as well as other men—can benefit others while he is enriching himself, and set before the world a valuable example of intelligent industry and enterprise. He can exhibit honesty in high places—for in these days we need examples of honesty very much; indeed, a wit has observed, that in the arithmetic of the counter, two and two do *not* make four. And to test that remark, you have only to gauge a modern pint bottle.

But many successful merchants have deciared, that in the end "Honesty is always the best policy." The honest man may not get rich so fast as the dishonest one, but the success will be of a truer kind, earned without fraud, injustice, or crime. "He cozened not me, but his own conscience," said old Bishop Latimer, of a cutler who had made him pay twopence for a knife not worth a penny. Even though honesty should bring *ill* success, still a man must be honest. Better lose all and save honor. "Mak siller" by all means, but make it honestly; otherwise, as the Scriptures express it, in such terrible words—"it will eat your flesh as it were fire."

Success in life is also attained through the practice of economy—another excellent virtue. But money is so often esteemed as a means of enabling us to take front seats in society, to live in better style, and to produce a glare in the faces of other people, that even many of those persons who have achieved apparent "success in life," are not particularly observant of this homely virtue. We are fonder of living up to the means, and even of living beyond the means, than of living within them. But the end comes at last; and what may have seemed success, often proves a bubble.

Fortunes are made by perseverance; though many try to achieve them as generals do a victory—at a blow. They make a dash at success—speculate largely, and are ready to venture everything upon a cast. They regard the share and stock market as another Aladdin's Lamp—only give it a rub, and lo! the genii are expected to come with gold at their bidding. But unhappily the speculator as often rubs the wrong as the right way, and then, instead of a gain, there is a loss. And even when there is a gain in that manner, it does a man but little good; for, "what is got over the ——'s back"—you know the familiar proverb well enough, we dare say. These eager-to-be-rich people miss the mark because of their very eagerness. They have not the patience to wait; and De Maistre, the wise Frenchman, says, that "to know how to wait, is the great means of success."

Success in life requires the daily practice of other familiar virtues; as, for instance, punctuality, prudence, foresight, caution—and yet, also, decision and enterprise. Let a man practice these virtues faithfully, and he will almost infallibly succeed in life—that is, he will succeed in accumulating money and rising in social position.

But what avails it all unless the possession of the money makes the man better, wiser, and happier? Is not the life that has ended merely in the accumulation of a huge pile of gold to all intents and purposes a failure, unless the man has been thereby some what elevated in the dignity of a thinking being—made more fitted to enjoy life himself, and to communicate blessings to others?

And here let us say, that the success in life which is merely tested by the money standard is an altogether false one. So far as the virtues go which are necessary to be practiced by a successful man of business, they are very well, and the money accumulated is also very good; but in itself it is only so much dross, unless it is used as a means of enjoyment and usefulness. Thousands of men are now making their fortunes by gold-gathering at the Australian diggings. By late advices from Melbourne, there is one laboring man who, after six months digging, had accumulated £24.000 in the bank. There was success! But what did it amount to? The man had accumulated as much metal as would sell in the world's market for the sum above mentioned. There are thousands of other men scraping and digging in the mud and dirt round about Mount Alexander and Ballarat, who are also accummulating gold with like rapidity, and with extraordinary success. And the men return with their gold, richer—abler to command the luxuries of life—with more abundant means of entering upon a career of dissipation; but no better men, no more deserving of admiration, no more worthy of esteem or applause—often, indeed, worse men, hardened in heart, and corrupted in nature, because of their very wealth.

We must set up some other test than gold, then, for true success in life. What shall it be? In this country the possession of acres gives a man a great weight in society, and generally it gives him a high standing. A long purse and as long a pedigree—these are the standards of success come down to us from the feudal times. But the gold-gatherers are coming in upon these men, and buying them out. We have successful laborers, successful merchants, successful bankers, and successful manufacturers, becoming large landed proprietors, and rapidly taking the place of the old squires and landed aristocracy of the country. But this is only the power of gold in another form; and we must have another test besides either breadth of acres or length of purse. As for birth, we can all boast of that. The pedigree of the meanest is as long as that of the greatest. Many of us have lost count, but we all look back to Adam. We do not know that any nobleman can get beyond that.

The truest test of success in life is Character. Has a man built up, not a fortune, but a well-disciplined, well-regulated character? Has he acquired, not mere gold or acres, but virtue, benevolence, and wisdom? Is he distinguished, not for his ingots, but for his philanthropy? That is the only true test of a man.

Gold is every day becoming of less consideration in society. There are so many rich men already, and likely to be so many more richer still, that the possession of mere wealth will entitle a man to no consideration of itself, unless accompanied by some other more rational claims to distinction and respect. The retired capitalists—the men of mark in society in this day, are most of them self-raised men. They may be rich men—that is very well so far; but they are also men of moral power—of scientific skill—of enlightened judgment—and of large public spirit. It is not the mere power of the till which these men wield, but the power which works in their moral character and disciplined experience. These are the strong men in Parliament now—one of whom was a weaver-boy, another a commercial traveler, and the third a pit-man's boy. Yet these individuals exercise a greater power in society than the role of dukes or the bench of bishops. One has distinguished himself by his pen, another by his legislative power, and the third by his works—unrivaled in any age. These men are embodiments of success in the truest and highest sense.

It is personal qualities, not the accident of birth or the accumulation of gold or acres, which tell upon society at large. Money is power, it is true; but so are intelligence, public spirit, and moral virtue, powers, too, and far nobler powers. The making of a fortune may enable many to enter the list of the fashionable and the gentle classes, but it does no more. To be esteemed there, they must possess qualities of mind, manners, or heart, else they are mere rich people—nothing more. There are men in the city almost as rich as Cræsus, who have no consideration extended to them—who elicit no respect—for why? They are but money-bags. Compare them, for instance, with the pamphleteer who gave us the penny postage, and how infinitely less respectable are they! It is the same throughout society. The men of weight—the successful and the useful men—are not necessarily rich men. They are men of sterling character—men of probity and moral excellence. Even the poor man, though he possess but little of this world's goods, may, in the self-consciousness of a well-cultivated nature—of opportunities used, and not abused—of a life spent and improved to the best of his ability—look down, without the slightest feeling of envy upon the mere man of worldly success—the man of money bags and acres. *Harper's Magazine.*

READING. This is emphatically a reading age. We read! read!! read!!! Nearly every thought and imagination of man is penned, printed, and put forth to be greedily devoured by many thousand minds—better, perhaps, say eyes. No matter how commonplace or how valuable; no matter how true or how false a book may be, it has its readers—nay, admirers; and it becomes an important query—Do we not read too much? Does not such a quantity of indited matter pass before our eyes, that instead of being good and nourishing food to the mind, it enfeebles its powers, unfits it for analyzing intricate subjects and making proper deductions.

Reading is to the mind what animal food is to the body. When taken in proper proportions, at regular and stated periods, it is such nourishment as a well-balanced mind requires, and it strengthens all the mental faculties. And, as food, taken in too large quantities destroys the tone of the stomach and injures the digestive organs, so an immoderate drinking in as it were, of mental ailment is productive of evil consequences, and does not add to the stock of acquired knowledge. Instead of the powers of the mind being enlarged and its useful stock increased, it is confused—having a dim, whirling notion of a thousand things—and no one thing is known aright.

Then, what boots it if a man has read a whole catalogue of books, if he can have no clear conception of their contents? Reading a book should be a different thing from making a hurried journey. While on the latter, especially when important business hangs on a rapid transit, the cars may whirl away—the more swiftly the better—but in going through a book, getting to the end of it should be last considered. If it be worthy of a perusal at all, peruse it carefully, weigh every sentence well, and permit no paragraph to pass without being understood. After a careful and intelligent reading, time should be taken for reflection. The whole subject should be well considered, and every worthy thought be made the reader's own. In this way, the powers of the mind will be enlarged, all its faculties cultivated, the well developed inner man made to beam through the intelligent countenance, exhibiting a soul exalted above grovelling passions and senseless things.

If a book be not worthy of a careful reading it is not worth reading at all. The end of an unworthy book should never be seen. Whenever, from lack of interest, an inclination is felt to hurry over page after page, let the whole work be thrown aside at once. Better to know nothing about it—far better, that its contents be entirely sealed—than to have so vague and indistinct a perception of them as will only tend to confuse when an attempt is made to recollect, in order to speak of them. We might adduce argument upon this point, but wherein is the necessity? The truth of the remark must be apparent to every one who rightly exercises his judgment. If not so the most superficial scholar is the most learned man. He who has scanned whole libraries, and cannot even tell the titles of the volumes, has a greater claim to learning, par excellence, than any other man.

But no one admits this, hence close observation, the exercise of much thought, and unwearied diligence are the requisites of him who would know books as he ought to know them, and a few books thus known, will be of more value than much riches.

"All rests with those who read. A word of thought
Is what each makes it to himself, and may
Be full of great dark meanings, like the sea,
With shoals of life rushing."

Pennsylvanian.

The June number of Blackwood has been received. The first article in it, headed "The Paradise in the Pacific," contains a deeply interesting narrative of the settlement of Pitcairn's Island by the remnant of a band of mutineers, who had taken possession of the British war-ship Bounty, and turned adrift the Captain and officers, in 1780. They (the mutineers) afterwards sailed to the island of Otaheite, where they procured wives who accompanied them to Pitcairn. In the course of time all the adult males on the island, with one exception, died violent or natural deaths. The sole survivor, John Adams by name, was then led by the circumstances under which he found himself placed, to reflect on his past life. The result was penitence and a reformation. He then took upon himself the government of the island in the Patriarchal form, and having a Bible and Book of Common Prayer, he also acted in the capacity of Priest. From this simple beginning has sprang up a little community which, for morality, virtue, and true christian piety, puts to shame the most favored ones in the most enlighted and christian countries. The whole narrative is completely authentic and reliable. The book which forms the foundation of the reviewer's article should be circulated through every civilized country on the face of the earth, if for no other purpose than to let men know to what a height of purity human nature is capable of attaining under proper instruction and favorable circumstances.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING ON THE EASTERN SHORE. A correspondent of the Centreville Times relates the success of a farmer of that county by a liberal use of manure. It appears he purchased the farm in 1844, (previous to which it scarcely produced enough to support a family) and since then, now nine years, he has used 10,998 bushels of ashes, 17,865 bushels of stone lime, and 9,700 of shell lime, besides street manure, in all costing $3.224 68. In 1844 the produce of the farm sold for $491 58, and was gradually increased until 1852, when it sold for $3.504, 47. The sales of the nine years amount to $16,215 20, or $12,990 53, over and above the cost of the manure. At the rate of the yield of 1844 the aggregate sales of the nine years would have amounted to only $4,424 22, so that he has a clear gain, from produce alone, of $8,566 30, by the application of manure for nine years, in addition to which his farm, of 308 acres, which in 1840, was assessed at $4,928, is, this year, assessed at $10,780—increase in value, $5,852. During the nine years he also sold $1,900 worth of wood and rails, making a total increase of $16,318 30.

IRON CARS. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says that an establishment has just been opened near Harlem, N. Y., for the manufacture of railroad cars wholly of iron. The builders are said to be men of capital and enterprise, and have already orders for all the cars they can construct.

If the speculator misses his aim, everybody cries out "he's a fool," and sometimes "he's a rouge." If he succeeds, they besiege his door and demand his daughter in marriage.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

MAY 30, 1853.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID:

I might with propriety go on and state how it is that the bestowment of thought upon agriculture is so rarely given. 1st. There is a want of tangibility in the subjects of this nature. There is something involved in the growth of a blade of grass, an ear of corn, or of a boll of cotton which the mind cannot readily grasp. We witness the fact of their growth, but the process is incomprehensible, or it is so much enveloped in mystery, that all our thoughts, which are expended upon it, return upon themselves unsatisfied. But in the second place, this arises in part from looking at the subject in the gross. We think of entire results without bestowing a thought upon details—we regard the complete result, and forget to take cognizance of the successive steps which have produced it—we think of the end and forget the beginning or starting point. The whole leaf or complete ear is in the mind, while the little cells which make them up are forgotten. And what of the little cell? Why, the first cell, which is only a pellucid membrane of microscopic minuteness is made by the parent. This cell, whether in the air or in water, or whether it forms the central part of a seed, and is enveloped in a magazine of food, possesses the power of imbibing nutriment without the aid of a circulating apparatus. It therefore grows. But it not only grows by imbibing through, and by its walls, nutriment; but it also multiplies itself. This it does in two ways. The first is by a simple division; one cell becomes two, these two continue to grow and again to divide, and so on. The second mode is by the production upon the wall of the little cell of the granule, which by its power also, of the imbibition of nutriment, becomes shortly a cell itself. Thus the cells, thus produced, may continue to multiply, or in other words by a constant production of cells of the same form, the leaf, the ear, and the boll grows. This is the simplest idea of growth by the constant production of cells. There is another idea which must, however, be added to the above, viz: a *formative power*, or a power or force which gives to each leaf and each ear its form. Each plant is built up upon its own plan; but still, however diverse the external form of families of plants may be, the entire whole of each and every one of them is perfected by the same system of cell building. There is superadded in each particular species the force which gives form to congeries of cells, by which the eye at once, perceives the differences which exist in the species which compose the entire organic kingdom. It is not by thoughts bestowed upon the entire and perfect individual, or part of an individual plant that one can comprehend the organizing force or power; it is only by descending, or going back to the first condition of an individual, and then taking note of the successive steps by which the individual becomes a complete and perfect one, that we get an insight into the mysteries of growth. No thought, as I have already said, directed to the subject in the gross, gives us any light, any satisfaction. But we all heartily hate these details—these progressive steps; we, therefore, jump to some final result which bears only the plausible for sustaining our view, and which rarely bears the test of a detailed examination.

But I have digressed too much from the subject matter of a former letter. I wish to say a word upon the improvement of old and long cultivated lands. Undoubtedly the main method of improvement must now, and ever will be, the application of fertilizers. This is plain enough, for it is this kind of matter which has been removed—the old field differs from what it was when the first crop was taken from it, by wanting certain elements of growth which have been removed from the soil in the successive crops it has borne. These have been converted into money or its equivalent, and something having a resemblance to what these original elements were, must be supplied. Now the universal, or the most acceptable of all fertilizers, is the barn or farm yard manure; there is no doubt of this; it may be less active than some, but at the same time, in the long run, it is very effective when a certain amount of water is left out of the reckoning. I have a special reason for speaking of this kind of fertilizer; as a general thing it is lost in this State. It arises from a very erroneous system of keeping and treating all kinds of stock.

The stock is never confined summer or winter. It may be ranging the roads near the dwellings, as it often requires a careful step and watchful eye to escape certain consequences near the front gate. Of course it all goes for little or nothing. The waste is obvious, and the loss ruinous, in the end, to a plantation; for I believe that many plantations would never have passed into the conditions of old fields, had there been paid to the housing or yarding of stock that attention which its importance demands. This fertilizer is especially valuable, for its composition fits it for all crops; it is the most general of all fertilizers, as it consists of organic and inorganic matter, and the conclusion is rational, that as it is made up of the matter which once grew, so its elements are such as to possess that relationship to growing matter, or to our numerous crops, as to be at once available to them. If the doctine is true it should be promulgated; if believed, it will lead in itself, in virtue of its own merits, to an entire revolution in husbandry in certain parts of the State. There will be added to the resources of the planter in the matter of the fertilizer a great gain. The excrements of a well-fed animal in one year are equivalent to ten dollars in cash, and the value of a well-fed animal is increased and is equal to another ten dollar bill on the Cape Fear Bank. I leave the rest of the calculation to others—the subject is one to which the principles taught by Daboll may be applied. The doctrine is, that stock consisting of *hogs, horses, and cattle* should be housed and yarded, if for no other end than to acquire an increased amount of fertilizers. There is no country which I know which possesses so few natural advantages for supplying this single want, as certain parts of North Carolina, and hence the practice of the doctrine becomes the more necessary here than in many other parts of the Union.

I am, most respectfully,
Your servant,
E. EMMONS.

SUSPICIOUS MAN. This kind of individual is always smelling a continuous line of rats. He sees, hears, nor dreams of anything in which he does not "smell a rat." The most harmless action of his neighbor, under his suspicious and inquistorial disposition, is made a matter of serious investigation, because he knows there is something in the wind, for he saw his neighbor, Mr. B. speaking very confidently to Mrs. S. that very morning in the market. He puts that and that together, as he calls it, and connects this whispering in the morning with something he heard in the barber's shop, some weeks before, and he is satisfied his neighbor B. is either going to fail in busines, or abscond without giving his creditors due notice.

The most terrible part of such a man's character is, that he places such faith upon the corollaries he draws from his false premises, that he does not hesitate to give wing to the base suspicions of his mind, and frequently is the means of bringing about a disaster which never would have happened but for him.

Many a happy fireside has been rendered desolate—many a prosperous young man brought to ruin—many a virtuous and amiable girl been driven to despair, by the fiendish inundos of the Suspicious Man. No man, however upright and honest—no woman, however irreproachable—no maiden, however pure, is safe in the neighborhood of the Suspicious Man. He has all the curiosity of Paul Pry, without his good nature, and the malignity of the devil, without his talent.

If ever Lynch law is justifiable in a community, it is when exercised on the Suspicious Man. Rotten to the core of his heart himself, he has no faith in the virtue and honesty of others. He exists in a state of continual doubt of the motives and actions of others, and in consequence, his life is, at best, but a prolonged misery. *N. O. Della.*

FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP. A gentleman from Elizabeth City, N. C., informed us on Monday, that a great fire was raging in the Dismal Swamp, whose intensity and rapid spreading was very much aided by the long drought that has prevailed. Our informant stated that when he left nearly the whole region from the Moccasin track to Elizabeth City was one sheet of flame. It is to be hoped that the idea as to its extent has been somewhat exaggerated. We were also informed that the smoke from the Swamp had been wafted to a great distance, and was exceedingly disagreeable. We learn from the Norfolk Herald of Monday that that city was much troubled with it, and we learn from other sources that it had been even conveyed to Hampton and Old Point Comfort, where it was very annoying. The fire was visible at Norfolk, some 25 miles distant.

Correspondence of the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1853.

To the Editor of the Standard:

If you read our papers you have doubtless seen an extensive advertisement headed, "The Parisean Hippodrome." Well, a few nights ago, I, with the rest of mankind, went to see the elephant; and as you will not be likely to have the same opportunity in North Carolina, I will endeavor to give you some idea of the novelties presented.

The ordinary preparation for circus exhibitions is the architecture observed in the Parisian Hippodrome. The scale is the difference; the circus has one flag staff in the centre, from which the canvas falls gracefully, extending to the outer circle, while the Hippodrome has a dozen or more. This imparts to the latter and its white canvass, the appearance of a cluster of miniature mountains, all covered with snow. The one in question is perhaps two hundred and fifty feet in diametre, filling near an entire square, at the corner of Broad and Locust streets. The interior presents a charming spectacle, or did when I was there. The poles which supported the canvass were white, but stood at irregular points like so many small forest trees, and were interspersed with any number of gas chandeleirs. Around the outer edge of the enclosure were seats, rising, one above the other, to the height of perhaps ten feet. These were filled, and probably afforded a good view to five thousand spectators. Next to the circle of seats came the outer circle of the ring or race course. This is thirty feet wide, and leaves in the centre of all a second ring about as large as that of a common circus. For a purpose which I soon detected, the larger ring, or main race course, is oblong, making the turns shorter at each end. At a given signal, that is the ringing of a loud bell, about forty horses with their male and female riders, and a large number of pedestrians, representing Knights, 'Squires and others, entered from one side, and moved gradually around the main ring. This represented, "the field of cloth of gold" and the gaudy trappings and glittering armor could not have done injustice to the beautiful original. After a variety of evolutions this interesting and noiseless scene vanished amid great applause.

The second spectacle of interest was six Parisian ladies, well mounted, and at full speed for a mile heat. This was sufficiently exciting, but was brought to an abrupt termination by one of the horses falling, and, to all appearances, upon the very top of its rider, and, to all appearances, braking every bone in her body, but she was taken up, put upon her horse again, and rode round to receive the congratulations of the spectators.

Three men next entered the course, each riding two horses, as you have seen in the circus, but with this difference, they were to ride a race, and a real race, and were paid to do it to the letter, whatever the result. They started at the sound of the bell, and ran their mile out at full speed, without an accident, and to the great delight of all hands.

Next came the sport which has always distinguished the Hippodrome, the renowned chariot races. We were all, myself among the rest, anxious, first and foremost, to see a Chariot. Some how or other I had allowed my idea of one of these vehicles to take a very airy, delicate shape; what was my surprise, therefore, to see three Drays, each with two horses abreast, come flying into the ring? They were well made, handsomely painted, had only two wheels, however, but the body! What is your idea of a chariot body? They were, for all the world, like an eight-square water pitcher, narrowing towards the top, and terminating in a large rim. This latter reached to the armpits of the female charioteer, and afforded but little more space than was necessary for her to stand in. The bottom of this great pitcher was, of course, wider, nearly filling the Dray. Immediately behind the pitcher was an opening to walk in at, but there was no place to sit down, that attitude not being appropriate to the chariot no way you can fix it. But nothing for all this, they were soon under way, and such a race you never saw. The shape of the ring now began to explain itself; when one got ahead on the long side of the oblong the horse naturally approached the turning point by running close upon the outer edge of the ring. This gave the next an opportunity of cutting in on the inner side, but at the next turning point it would be dropped behind in the same way. This continued all through, with rather too much regularity, that is, the device was rather indifferently kept up; for it is evidently the object of the oval ring to place the chariots alternately before and behind. However, it ended without accident, and the charioteers bowed themselves out with considerable favor.

Now, speaking candidly, I can imagine a little excitement about a Bullfight, but how a nation of people, as respectable as the Greeks are cracked up to have been, could go into spasms at a chariot race, I cannot possibly conceive. Why, you may see ten times as big a scuffle among the Drays on Pearl street, at any hour of the day, and all for nothing. But the world is a curious toyshop, and there are all sorts of purchasers.

There were a variety of other entertainments after the races, but they were all of a piece.

This is that glorious day, the Fourth of July, and to-night, our city authorities spend twenty thousand dollars in fire works, to amuse us, I hope, a little more than the Hippodrome. I suppose you burn a little powder as heretofore? My first public speech was made on the Fourth of July. How many sighs, tears, and ephemeral joys, have marked my toilsome progress since that bright day of bright and fallacious hopes? How many hearts that then beat in youthful throbs, are still, forever quiet in the grave? How many dreams, dreams that were woven from its sunbeams, have vanished into thin air? Where are the tints that then adorned my cheek, the looks that graced my brow, the fire that ——. But all was vanity of vanities then, and it is worse than vanity to ask for them now. S. H.

ACCIDENTS. On the night of July 3rd, a negroe man belonging to Mr. J. W. Pearce of this place, was drowned in Robinson's Pond, in the vicinity of the town. His life was insured, we understand, at $600. It seems that he went to the Pond for the purpose of bathing, and not returning, search was made for him. His clothes were found near the water, and after some further search, his body was discovered in 12 feet water. He was, at the time of leaving home, somewhat under the influence of liquor.

On the 4th inst., another negro man, Louis by name, the property of Mr. W. K. DeLainey, of Greenville, Pitt county, was drowned in the Pond of the Union Factory. He, in company with others, was passing over the causeway which crosses the Pond, when a gust of wind carried his hat some distance into the water. He jumped in after it, and before he was aware of it, got into deep water. Being unable to swim, after a brief struggle he sank to rise no more. At the same time another negro man, the property of the same person, came very near meeting the same fate. His hat having been blown into the water, he went after it, with a part of his clothing on, which becoming entangled with something in the water, it was with great difficulty that he reached the shore. *Fay Carolinian.*

"Wrap me up in pancakes and molasses!" was the enthusiastic exclamation of a youthful Jonathan upon the advent of a gratifying piece of news. But what is a personal comfort of this kind compared with that of Governor Foote, of Mississippi, who, in the midst of his fatiguing canvass of the State, for the office of U. S. Senator, is presented by the ladies of Marshall county, with "two elegantly served up dishes of strawberries and Antwerp raspberries, with a pitcher of thick fresh cream." How can he fail after this! And indeed if he should fail, what need he care? What is a seat in the Senate, compared with strawberries and Antwerp rasberries in two dishes with a pitcher of thick fresh cream prepared and presented by ladie's hands? But how can a man fail with such auxiliaries? Impossible! Let him but take his stand on the platform of Union and strawberries and Antwerp raspberries and pitchers of thick cream, with the ladies as his friends, and it seems to us General Foote must be invincible!

We are happy in being able to say, that, from all quarters, we receive the most encouraging news as to our Congressional prospects. The admirable letter of Colonel Biggs has had a charming effect with even those of the thirty who were open to the light of truth—and a degree of enthusiasm has been excited wherever Dr. Shaw has been, which cannot fail to *tell* at the election. *Democratic Pioneer.*

SILVER PITCHER AWARDED. The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia, has presented to Edward Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, a beautiful silver pitcher, for the best essay on Agricultural Education.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The communication from the Post Master General, which appeared in the papers this morning, calls in question some of the facts stated in mine of 22d June, and the honorable and respectable source from which it emanates demands for it a respectful reply.

The Post Master General says, "For more than eight years the Schedule on the Raleigh and Gaston Road involved night service, and no change was applied for until December, 1851." If so, why did not the Department allow the Road $125 per mile under sec. 19, act of 1845? I understand no such allowance was ever made until January last. It is observable that the Schedule set forth involved no night service except leaving Gaston at 3 A. M. But a reason existed then for the Department to require it, and the Road to submit to it, which does not exist now. There was but one train on the New Orleans route, which passed Weldon in the night, and though the Company undoubtedly felt it as a serious drawback on their prosperity, there was no alternative. It was obliged to run in the night to get mail or passengers. The double daily trains first commenced running on 1st March, 1852, and we find the Company making immediate application (in May) to be permitted to run in connexion with the Express, which is the day train. The Department made no objection then, and our trains going North continued to connect with the Express until 29th January, 1853. It is true that during most of that time the trains coming South connected with the Mail proper. But if the organization of the Express line admits of a connexion in one direction what conceiveable reason can be given why it should not in the other? I reiterate the assertion that since there has been a day and a night train on the New Orleans route there has not been a time at which this Company did not connect in one direction or the other—sometimes in both directions—with the day train, until January last. I respectfully submit that when the attempt is made to throw discredit upon my intimation of that fact in my statement of 22d June, the Post Master General ought to have produced from the files of his Department the Schedule that disproved it. I have made diligent inquiry and cannot learn that my statement is in any respect incorrect.

It is alleged that by connecting with the Express the mail is delayed a certain number of hours. An assertion from such a quarter is entitled to and will be allowed great weight. It ought, therefore, to have been explained how and where any delay can possibly occur. The Express is a continuous line from New York to Weldon. It leaves New York 17 hours after the Mail, and reaches Weldon about 14 hours after it, which proves it to be a faster line. It may be assumed then that no delay occurs after it starts from New York, and the delay must consist in its leaving New York after the Mail proper. If it can, with any correctness, be said that the Mail which left Raleigh this morning has been delayed because it did not leave yesterday morning, or because it will not reach its destination, as soon as that which left yesterday morning, then we may with precisely the same correctness, and no more, say that the mail is delayed by our connecting with the Express. If it reaches Raleigh later, it brings a mail later by the same number of hours.

"Mr. Branch is much mistaken in the statement that "the road from Savanah to Macon and that from Macon to Atlanta, in Georgia, CARRYING NOTHING BUT WAY MAIL, and a number of other roads," gets $175 per mile.

That is the pay on the Savannah and Macon road, for two daily trains, but they convey mails for five *connecting Railroads*, viz: Waynesboro,' Milledgeville, Macon, Western, Muscogee, and South Western Road, supplying Southern Georgia, and parts of Florida and Alabama. Also for daily line of steamers between Savannah and Charleston."

My statement was made on the authority of an official Document, the Report of the Post Master General to Congress, 1st Ses. 32d Cong. It is now before me and I quote from a table headed, "*Rail Road Service, 1st October*, 1851:

"Savannah to Macon, 192 miles, 14 trips per week, ... $33,600
Macon to Atlanta, 102 miles, 14 trips, per week, ... $17,750."

From the same report I find that not one of the five Railroads was then carrying any mail. (I believe they were not then in operation.) The fact of "carrying mails for five connecting Railroads" may be and I think is a good ground for allowing larger pay. That sufficiently explains why $175 is allowed them *now*, but why was $175 allowed them in 1851, before either of the five connecting Railroads was in existence? We have four connecting Railroads in full operation and bringing to us and receiving from us large mails, and will soon have the Central and Charlotte besides. If four connecting Railroads are recognized as sufficient reason for allowing $175 in Georgia, we ought to be entitled to it also.

It is said "what other roads Mr. Branch refers to cannot be conjectured." By reference to the same table in the Post Master Generals Report to Congress I find eighteen Railroad Companies receiving more than $125 and less than $237 per mile. The list is too long to be given here, but it may be found in "Annual Message and accompanying Documents, 1851–'2 part 2," pp. 476–'7–'8–'9–'80–'1–'2. I quote from the Report of that year because I have not a copy of any later Report. The law has not been changed since then.

In paying the Seaboard and Roanoke Road $100 per mile, "because Portsmouth and Norfolk are dependent on that road for the Southern mails, and it is also a road which in case of any difficulty on the present great route between Washington and Weldon, may be used as has been done heretofore for carrying the great Northern and Southern mail," the Department undoubteuly acts with commendable prudence and foresight. What I want is that they shall keep us in good condition, well paid and well treated, "to be used" in like manner "in case of difficulty" with our friends of the Wilmington and Central Roads, "for carrying the great Northern and Southern mails." Having been a lawyer once, I am partial to *retainers*. But seriously, it seems that the Southern mail for Norfolk and Portsmouth is regarded as a very important mail, as $100 per mile is paid for carrying it. Is the Post Master General prepared to admit that he is permitting a mail of so much importance to be *delayed*? Of course not. If the Seaboard company can get so important a mail from the Express at Weldon, why cannot we do the same without delaying it? When the boats between Wilmington and Charleston make the connexion at Wilmington, our entire Southern mail stops at Wilmington from 8 A. M. to 1 or 2 P. M., to wait for the mail train, though in the main time the Express has left them. When it reaches Goldsborough it stops again to wait for the stage, which runs in connexion with the Express. I state this on the authority of an article which lately appeared in a Goldsboro' paper. I cannot vouch for the correctness of it. But if it is true, it is obvious that we can, by connecting with the Express, deliver that mail in Raleigh 24 hours earlier than it reaches here now.

"It has not been supposed that the stages for the West could be made to leave Raleigh before the arrival of the cars." Then why take the mail from us? When the cars do arrive, they could if the Department (would permit it, bring a mail which left New York seventeen hours after the mail which the stage brought; and if their mail which left New York seventeen hours ahead of us, cannot leave Raleigh until we arrive, it is clear that instead of being expedited, the mail is retarded seventeen hours by the stage arrangement. Our local mail would not as we understand it, be in any different situation, except that it is alleged that it arrives too late to be opened the same night. From our experience thus far I am satisfied I can deliver the mail into the Post office by 8½ P. M. with regularity, generally a little earlier, and at the same time keep up the connexion for mails and passengers with the Wilmington Road. The Postmaster in this City has always evinced a disposition to accommodate, and I am sure would do all the public could reasonbly expect of him. Even if an additional clerk is needed to assist in opening it, I have little doubt such assistence could be provided. Mr. White, in a late publication, states that our waiting at Weldon for the Wilmington train instead of leaving on the arrival of the trains from Petersburg and Portsmouth so as to get to Raleigh by 6 or 7 P. M., is the cause of the difficulty. No proposition has been made to me to obviate that difficulty.

I hope this is the last communication I shall have occasion to make on this subject. My apology for obtruding it on the public now, is that whilst newspaper attacks may be disregarded, a letter from the head of the Post Office Department cannot be passed unnoticed. It is our object and our only object to secure for our Road the emoluments of carrying the United States mail in such manner and on such terms as will admit of the Road being made comfortable and convenient to travellers, for only can it be made profitable to the proprietors.

WM. S. OUR BRANCH,
President.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
8th July, 1853.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: Thermometer at 96° in the shade. No rain for long weeks—crops not half so promising as at this time last year; indeed, you consumers, if the grateful showers do not descend, must calculate the coming season to pay for a fat paunch with a lean purse. It would seem that at this time a plain farmer had enough to do to keep cool, and watch the clouds; but really your course upon the subject of the public lands, and especially your editorial, in the June No. (29th,) have carried my gratification above blood heat, and it will escape in spite of Caloric.

Will you pardon me for saying that I awaited your position upon this matter with some apprehension? I knew how ardently you cherished the Improvements projected for the old North State; and as others when I never doubted, had deserted the Baltimore platform, and straddled an old hobby, which even the Whigs, in despair, had long since abandoned—why, you must pardon my unworthy fears!

And now, I write not so much to discuss this question as to propound the enquiry: Whether there is still left such a thing as party organization? Is any man under the name of Democrat to hoist what banner he pleases? rally under it the soldiers of Democracy; and yet, preserve his grade and standing in that army whose discipline he impairs, and at one of whose articles he openly scoffs?

I admire President Pierce for the course he has pursued in the distribution of offices, forgetting past differences, and only inquiring whether the applicant, worthy in other respects, sustains now, in each and every part, the creed of the party as laid down at Baltimore, and reiterated in his inaugural. But this is a different case from the one now under consideration. These distribution Democrats assented to and sang hallelujahs to the platform; and now, that it has been overwhelmingly approved by the American people, with a singular inconsistency, open an attack upon it. Applying the very test to these men which is applied to the former Democratic freesoilers, viz: their fidelity to the Democratic platform *now*, and that which restores the one to his party relations, casts the other out from fellowship. If there is any subject upon which the Democratic National Convention, in 1852, spoke explicitly it was this one of the public lands, and no less distinctly or unanimously did the State Convention in May, 1852, resolve upon this subject. I would that every Democrat who may have become misled by the ingenuity and statements which have been brought to bear upon this subject would read Jackson's opinions as expressed in his Eighth Annual Message. What he declares no man who calls himself a Democrat will dare cavil at. Under him commenced the great struggle against a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and under the patriotism and wisdom of his great name, none need be afraid to take shelter.

If men then are found not only holding opinions, contrary to the principles of their party, but actually waging a relentless and unsparing warfare against those who give their sanction and support to each and every part of their party platform, why should they any longer be regarded as friends and fellow Democrats?

A matter of principle I can scarcely argue as a matter of policy to a party who I am fain to believe act on the advice of Jackson: "Ask nothing but what is right—submit to nothing that is wrong." But what can the Democracy gain by temporizing with those who flout at its principles? The higher the offenders have been in the confidence of the party, the deeper the guilt and the more summary should be the fall. While they are recognised by the party, they will be quoted and cited against it, and their defection help to beat down the true soldiers of the faith. They themselves, as I understand them, ask no quarter, for they do not hesitate to declare they will give none to those who differ from them. One will not abide by the nomination of a Convention; thus showing how readily and inevitably one false step treads upon another—a second one *will* support no one; nay, will oppose the success of any candidate who does not set himself in opposition to the solemn resolve of the National and State Democratic resolution; he does not wait to be read out of his party; but with an arrogance unbecoming any man, the greatest and best, proceeds to read out of his favor all who dare differ from him. Is there any occasion here for a moment's hesitation on our part? Must Ashe, Shaw, Craige, and Boyd have thrown against them their own party as well as that of the Whigs. We must choose between the two. Endorse the Democracy of the friends of Distribution and you certify to the strength of the measure they advocate and to the weakness and double dealing of your own party. It will not do with the great example of our leader Franklin Pierce before us, to endeavor to conciliate a spirit that seems to dictate to a great party, and sets up its own judgement in opposition to that of its party in Convention assembled. In the very rampancy of Freesoilism, our President minced nothing, he blinked nothing, and though for awhile it

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1853.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We learn, upon what we deem good authority, that Sion H. Rogers, Esq., of this County, is a candidate for Congress in this District.

This is what we anticipated and predicted more than a month ago. We foresaw that, from the very condition of things, a Whig would be in the field unless a Convention should be held.

Mr. Rogers is known generally to the leading men of the Whig party throughout the District, as an active and ardent Whig; and he will, therefore, most surely unite the Whig vote. If the Democratic vote should be equally divided, the chances will be in favor of the Whig candidate. These are facts, which we do not consider it prudent either to disguise or withhold. We must look the danger full in the face, and meet it like men.

It is not for us to dictate to the party in the District; but we regard it as the duty of every one professing Democratic principles to unite on one of the candidates, and thus see to it that Mr. Rogers is defeated. Good Democrats will always, in the first place, take care of principles—in the second place, of men; they will, therefore, sustain that man who comes nearest to their principles. These remarks are, of course, predicated upon the assumption that no steps will be taken to reconcile the pretensions of Messrs. Venable and Lewis, and that both of them will run through the polls. It is to be hoped, however, that these gentlemen will reconcile and settle the matter between themselves; and if this cannot be done, it will not be too late to unite on one or the other of them. We know the party is divided between them, and that much feeling prevails. It is not for us to state here and now, the objections urged by the friends of Mr. Lewis against Mr. Venable, or those preferred by the friends of Mr. Venable against the former gentleman; but we may regard it as incumbent upon us to speak out before the day of election, in terms which no one can misinterpret or misunderstand. Our duty in this emergency is two-fold—first, to stand by the State and Baltimore platforms; and secondly, to do what we can to secure a Democratic representative from the District.

The Democrats of the District can now appreciate the importance of organization. If a Convention had been held at an early period, or even if the Convention which was attempted to be assembled on the 30th of June had succeeded, we should have avoided not only present irritations and heartburnings, but no Whig would have taken the field.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

Last month will be remembered as the *hot June*. The thermometer, for the greater portion of the month, ranged from eighty to ninety-three; there was but little rain and more wind inland than we have experienced at any time during the summer months. The crops of all kinds have, of course, suffered materially. The prospect is that corn will advance in price.

We had, on Sunday evening last, a light rain. From the direction and appearance of the clouds, it is more than probable that there were heavy rains to the North and South of this place. We also had on Monday quite a heavy rain, which has revived vegetation and must have a most beneficial influence on the crops.

☞ Matthew Shaw, Esq., of Beaufort County, has been appointed a member of the Literary Board of North Carolina. This Board is now constituted as follows: His Excellency Gov. Reid, President *ex-officio*, and Alfred Jones, Mathew Shaw, and W. W. Holden. The Internal Improvement Board consists of His Excellency Gov. Reid President *ex-officio*, and Calvin Graves and Thomas Bragg.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. We call public attention to the advertisement in our columns to-day, by Geo. Watterston, relative to the Washington National Monument. We trust the poll-holders in this State at the ensuing Congressional election, will prepare a box to receive the contributions of the people; and we would suggest to the poll-holders that it would be a good plan to hand over the amount collected to their respective sheriffs, to be by them transmitted to Washington City. Every one can afford to contribute something to this noble work.

COL. WHEELER. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says Col. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, has been appointed Charge to Sardinia, the place which R. K. Meade, of Va. declined. We trust this may prove true. Colonel Wheeler is a consistent and working Democrat, and deserves this mark of confidence on the part of the Administration.

☞ President Pierce, it is stated, will be present at the opening of the World's Fair in New York City. He will be accompanied by several members of the Cabinet.

The President's reception days now are Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock; Cabinet days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞ We learn that Gov. Reid has designated W. D. Cooke, Esq., of this City, and Gen. John Gray Bynum, of Rutherford, as Commissioners at the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations in New York, in addition to those heretofore appointed.

☞ We hear of the prevalence of diarrhea in nearly all sections of the country. Many deaths, especially among children, have been occasioned by it. In this community our physicians have been and are now almost constantly engaged. We would particularly impress upon all the importance of avoiding stale or unripe fruits.

The last Asheville Spectator says: "Gov. Swaim and family reached this place a few days ago, intending we understand to spend most of the summer in this mountain region. We are pleased to see the Governor looking so well, and cordially welcome him to the haunts of his boyhood where the foundation of his present and future greatness were laid."

☞ We copy from the last Salisbury Banner the following stirring appeal to the Democrats and State rights' men of the Mecklenburg District. We sincerely trust that every Democrat will do his full duty by the gallant Craige. "Who," as the Banner asks "can hesitate in the choice" between such a Republican as Craige and so inveterate a Federalist as Osborne?

"CLOSE AT HAND. Let our friends remember that the election is but three weeks off. Our opponents are exerting all their might, and if we would triumph we must be active. Shall we suffer a man to be elected to Congress from this District who will vote to squander the public lands and throw them into the hands of speculators and land jobbers? Shall we be represented by a man who will stand idly by and see Cuba pass into the hands of some European power to annoy and injure us?—a man who from party considerations and political prejudices will oppose the present administration, the hope of the South, and array himself against the best interests of our common country? Will the Republicans of this District suffer a man to be elected who will exert all his influence to enlarge the powers of the General Government and to narrow and contract those of the State Governments?—who regards the States but as corporations under the control of the Federal Government?

We cannot believe that such will be the case; and yet, to avert it, we must be vigilant. If Mr. Craige is elected we will have a representative who will use his influence to retain the public domain as a basis of national credit and as a home for our rapidly increasing population—as a source of revenue, and a means of lessening the taxes of the people. In him we will have a representative who will say to the powers of Europe, "Self-preservation, the first law of Nature, requires that we prevent Cuba from passing into your hands." He will be found upon the side of his country in all her difficulties, and will lend his aid in support of the administration. He will say, "The General Government is the creature of the States, and not the States the creatures of the General Government. The States are individually sovereign, and their powers must not be trespassed upon by their creature and agent—the central Government."

Between the two we must choose. Who can hesitate in the choice? Consolidation has been the bane and the ruin of all past Republics. If we would escape their fate, we must guard against its causes; and in our selection of a representative we should reject any man who is tinged with the spirit of consolidation—who elevates the Union above the Constitution, and courts Federal patronage. If our Republic ever passes into the things that were, it will be by the centralizing influence—the encroachments of the General Government upon the State Governments, and not by the State Governments usurping the powers of the General Government."

MESSRS. VENABLE AND LEWIS.

These gentlemen will address the people at the following times and places:

Cedar Grove, Orange,	July 14.
Nutbush, Warren,	" 16.
Johnsons, Johnston,	" 19.
Gardners', Wake,	" 21.
Pratt's, Orange,	" 23.
Harrison's old Store, Franklin,	" 25.
Rolesville, Wake,	" 27.
Hilliardston, Nash,	" 29.
Old Fields, Nash,	" 30.
O'Neals', Johnston,	August 1.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard that the Democratic Convention which was to have met in that city on the 30th ult., to choose a candidate for Congress, did not assemble. The delegation from Johnston county met and recommended Mr. Lewis as the candidate.

Venable and Lewis will no doubt run the race out. The whigs will not bring out any candidate, as Mr. V. is entirely acceptable to them. We hope to see the Democratic press of that District do its duty, regardless of persons. *Salisbury Banner.*

The Banner is mistaken as to the course of the Whigs, as we learn that they expect to vote for a candidate of their own—Sion H. Rogers, Esq., of this County.

Every Democratic press in the State (except the Democratic Free Press, Wilmington, which is not true to party organization,) is opposed to Bennett's land bill, for which Mr. Venable voted. Messrs. Craige, Ruffin, Boyd, Shaw, and Ashe, Democratic candidates in other Districts, are also opposed to that bill.

DEATH OF HON. J. P. CALDWELL.

We regret to hear of the death of the Hon. J. P. Caldwell. He died at Statesville, on the 30th June, after an illness of forty-eight hours. The Salisbury Whig says:

"DEATH OF THE HON. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL. It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow and regret that we record the death Hon. J. P. Caldwell, late member of Congres from this District. He died at his residence in Statesville on Thursday evening the 30th ult., after an illness of forty-eight hours.

Mr. Caldwell was universally beloved. Kind, affectionate and social in his disposition, honorable in his dealings, true and warm in his friendship, his death we regard as a public calamity.

He leaves a widow and four interesting children to weep bitter but unavailing tears for the loss of an affectionate husband and a kind an indulgent father."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made since our last issue:

By NASH, C. J, in Doe ex dem, Woods v Woods, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeod's Ex'rs. v Husted and Williams Ex'rs, in equity from Johnston, declaring that the taxes on legacies be paid by the legatees, &c. Also, in State *ex rel.* Wolffe v Banner, from Surry, the judgment below dismissing the proceedings is affirmed. Also, Holt v Holt, in equity from Alamance, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory decree.

By PEARSON, J., in Moore v Thompson, from Martin, judgment reversed, and abated. Also, in State v Thornton, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Parish, from Chowan, venire de novo. Also, in Joyner v Dewey, in eqcity from Pitt, decree for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J., in McKiel v Culler, in equity from Beaufort, reversing the order. Also, in Fuller v Williams, in equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State v Cardwell, from Rockingham, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

ELECTIONS. Elections will take place next month in the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and Tennessee. In Tennessee and North Carolina the election will be held on Thursday the 4th of August, and in the others Monday the 1st of August. In Kentucky and Arkansas members of Congress and of the State Legislatures are to be chosen; in Missouri and North Carolina members of Congress; and in each of the States of Alabama, Texas, and Tennessee, a Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress are to be chosen.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. The directors of this Road met at Greensborough on Monday last; and to-morrow, Thursday, the stockholders will hold their annual meeting in Salisbury. The Hon. John W. Ellis has been appointed by Gov. Reid to represent the interests of the State on the occasion. These interests will be entirely safe in the hands of Judge Ellis.

No small degree of anxiety is felt here in relation to the results of the deliberations of the stockholders and directors.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The Marksville (La.) Villager, of the 11th ult., says:

The planters do not grumble, and we therefore surmise that the fine showers of rain of this week have still improved the luxuriant crops of this fortunate spot of Louisiana, denominated Avoyelles.

The Concordia Intelligencer, of Saturday, 25th of June, says:

The weather is quite warm as usual about the last of June, and somewhat showery. These showers are not very extensive and are quite unequal in their distribution. In our neighborhood, especially the drought has occasioned much uneasiness among the planters respecting their crops. We had, however, a refreshing shower here yesterday morning.

The Bayou Sara Ledger of the same date, says:

We are suffering greatly in this section for want of rain. With the simple exception of a little shower, hardly sufficient to lay the dust, we have had no rain here for about six weeks. The corn and cotton crops are suffering on account of the drought.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the same date, says:

During our recent hasty trip in the northern part of this parish, we noticed some crops, portions of which were almost perishing for the want of rain. We are informed that all the crops in that section of the country were suffering greatly from drought.

The Franklin (St. Mary's parish) Banner of Thursday, 23d June, says:

The health of the parish is extremely good—the stubble cane never more promising than at present, though the plant cane is somewhat inferior—and the corn crop generally is not worth a d—n. The weather is hot, dry, dusty, and the nights, beautiful though they be, under the regency of a full moon and cloudless skies, are close and oppressive.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday, 25th June, says:

We have taken some pains during the week in collecting information in regard to the growing crops, and from all the reliable information we can gather, we hesitate not in stating that the prospects so far for fair average crops of cane and corn are quite flattering. The cane crop, which up to within a week or two past was somewhat backward, has greatly improved of late in consequence of rain, which was much needed. The corn crop promises finely, and should no unusual cause intervene before it shall arrive at maturity, the quantity produced will be abundant and quite sufficient to meet the demand.

The Georgia papers represent the corn crop in some parts of the State as entirely destroyed, owing to the great drought which prevails. The young cotton is also more or less injured. There had been no rain for three months.

The drought in Kentucky and Indiana has greatly injured the crops, with the exception of Wheat and Rye.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The corn and cotton crops in the interior of South Carolina along the lines of railroad, are represented as being very unpromising, especially in the districts of Abbeville, Newberry and Richland.

☞ The Washington Union has formally repudiated the New York Evening Post and the Rochester Republic, as Freesoil papers. These papers have heretofore pretended to be Democratic, but they are clearly given to understand that they have no quarters to expect at the hands of President Pierce.

WOOL GROWING IN VIRGINIA. We learn from the Richmond papers that the Farmers of Virginia are turning their attention to Wool growing, and are bent on making themselves practically independent. We have heretofore been mainly dependent on the Northern States, for this article, with imports from Spain and South America, and occasional supplies from Germany and Saxony. A sample of Saxony Wool, grown in Virginia, was presented at Richmond, worth 85 to 90 cents per pound in any market; and Merino grown within 20 miles of Richmond, brought 60 cents per pound. The Dispatch says, in reference to the last mentioned lot: "The grower remarked, that at such rates he could not engage in a more profitable business. It seems that he had entered upon wool growing merely as an experiment—and had only 170 sheep in his flock. For the seasons' clip he received about $380. He informed us that he had 100 lambs for sale, for which the butchers had repeatedly offered $4 per head, but that, as they were full blooded Merino, he had sold most of them at $10 each, and expected no difficulty in selling the remainder at the same price. At this rate his profits for a single year will be from $750 to $1,350 upon 170 sheep! On being asked the annual cost per head of feeding them, he replied *forty cents*—but added that since their manure was worth three times that sum, he concluded that his wool had really cost him *less than nothing*. Considerable attention is now being paid to the growth of wool upon the poorer lands of Fairfax and Prince William, and the business is steadily increasing throughout the whole Piedmont region, from Harper's Ferry to the North Carolina line."

DIVIDENDS OF S. CAROLINA BANKS. The little bank of Georgetown heads the list with a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, and the Mammoth Bank of Charleston holds on at 10 per cent. The Bank of Camden has run up to 12 per cent., at least 4 or 5 per sent. more than it ever attained before; the Commercial Bank of Columbia 10 per cent; the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank 8 per cent; the State Bank 8 per cent; the Bank of South Carolina nearly 7 per cent., and the Union Bank and S. W. R. R. Bank, each 6 per cent. The South Carolina Railroad Company continues at 8 per cent; and the Charleston Gas Light Company at 10 per cent; and even the South Carolina and Charlotte Railroad Company has declared its first dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. These are indeed "piping times of peace"—we are truly in "a high and palmy state" proving our *iron age* to be more than an equal to the *golden age* of antiquity.

HEALTH OF WARRENTON. We understand that a rumor is afloat in the lower Counties to the effect that the scarlet fever is raging in our town; in consequence of which, persons intending to visit here have been turned away, and pupils intended for our Schools have delayed their coming. It is due our Schools, and citizens generally, as well as to those wishing to come or send children here, to correct such a mischievous report. It is true there were several cases of scarlitina here during the last session, but none in any of the Schools. And we are informed by one of our best physicians that no child over ten years old had it, and there was no death of any child over six years old. At this time there is no case of scarlet fever, nor any other disease, that we are aware of, in town. Indeed, since we have lived here, (about four years,) we have never known the town freer from all epidemics, or other diseases.

Warrenton News.

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT. Our advices from the Mountain District leave us no room to doubt that Mr. Clingman will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the interminable circular put forth by Col Gaither. It is actually longer than Hyman's "salutatory," and consequently no one reads it. A private letter from a *Whig* in that District says: "It is thought by Gaither's best friends that Clingman will beat him worse than he did before in the old part of the District. We will give C. three or four to one here. Gaither's friends have giveu up the race."

Another letter informs us that the District is flooded with those "circulars." It is the last expiring effort. Federalism cannot breathe the pure mountain air. *Salisbury Banner.*

MINING. The president of the McCulloch Gold and Mining Company, whose property is in North Carolina, has made a report of the condition of the mines of an exceedingly flattering character. The report is the result of a personal inspection. He reports a very large amount of copper ore existing on the surface, at least 300 tons, averaging 26 per cent. of richness, and worth $200 per ton, or $45,000 as the aggregate. This is to be shipped and sold at Baltimore.

The amount of surface gold is also large, in the shape of tailings or refuse from the long working of the mine, for 27 years. Between 100 and 300 of these tailings are collected and ready for crushing, which is being done. Below the surface the mineral wealth is stated to be immense, and obtainable at an insignificant cost—being, for a ton of copper ore, not over $16 per ton. The copper ore alone will, says the president, give the company a net income of $5,800 per day.

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN:—I have read with attention the communications in your paper from Granville and Franklin counties, respecting the candidates for Congress in this District, and thinking that it may not prove uninteresting to a portion of your readers, I shall give them the views of a Democrat of Wake, who believes that he expresses the opinions of a large majority of our party in this county, respecting Messrs. Venable and Lewis.

Entertaining a sincere regard for both of those gentlemen, I shall endeavor to do equal justice to each.

Mr. Lewis, a young gentleman of very respectable talents and acquirements, appears before us, endorsed by the Johnson delegation, and recommended by the bold stand which he has taken on the Baltimore platform, without qualification or reservation, and it strikes me forcibly that he is the *regular* Democratic candidate. I have full confidence that if elected he will be true to his professions and that he will make a useful if not a brilliant representative.

It matters not how many aspirants for Congress there may be in the district, there are only two candidates in the field and we are to choose between them.

Mr. Venable, well known from his Congressional career to be a gentleman of cultivated mind, and extensive experience, would cast his competitor in the shade, but unfortunately he is fishy. The horse is strong and capable of excellent work, but he will not draw in the traces.

Heretofore we Democrats have proclaimed that we went for principles and not men. We have rejoiced in the success of our candidates, because we thought that it was the sanction and endorsement of our principles by the people. We have voted against our personal friends because we could not sacrifice our political principles to private friendship. Were we wrong in doing so? Let Patriotism answer.

How then can we support Mr. Venable? much as we may esteem him personally, and much as we may admire his talents?

He is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, on any terms. Our Democratic President does not oppose it if it can be acquired consistently with National Honor.

Mr. V. is in favor of the distribution of the public lands among the States, or the proceeds of their sale, it matters not which, while the Baltimore Convention opposed it,

Mr. V. is "*teetotally*" opposed to the Compromise measures, while the Baltimore Convention endorsed them as a final adjustment of a most alarming controversy.

Mr. Venable is a disunionist, unless the severe lashing which Mr. Miller gave him at Oxford some three years ago has cured him of his heresy.

Now I would be far from denying to Mr. V. the right to think as he pleases; but I do protest against his avowing such opinions and professing to be the *regular* Democratic candidate.

And in this connecton, Mr. Editor, let me ask you why is it that you have not struck with a strong arm this renegade Democrat who is distracting our party, and endeavoring to subvert its principles? I cannot believe that you fear him, and I conceive it to be your duty, as the conductor of a Democratic journal, to rise superior to any feelings of personal regard which you may entertain for him, and treat him as he deserves.

In conclusion, I will say to the Democrat of Franklin, whose communication appeared in your paper, that it is useless for him to attempt to damn his count yman, Mr. Lewis, with faint praise, or injure his prospects in the District by saying that his vote will be small in that county. He had better "ask his uncle" before he makes that assertion again. But be that as it may, Mr. L. will be sustained in Wake county, by old and well tried Democrats, whose support is an honor to any man. A majority of at least three hundred is confidently expected for him by many.

A WAKE DEMOCRAT.

MR. CRAIGE AND NULLIFICATION.

The Whig papers in this District have copied with a peculiar gusto, an article which recently appeared in the Raleigh Register headed "Burton Craige in 1832-'3." Judging from the parade made of it, unsuspicious persons might be led to believe that they have a holy horror of every public man who ever was in the slightest degree tainted with the odious doctrine of nullification.

Finding they cannot sustain themselves upon the old issues before the country, they have recourse to the past, and hope to arouse your prejudices against an exploded doctrine. We are as much opposed to nullification as the Whig press, but we think when a man sees the error of his ways and has the manliness to forsake them, the curtain should drop over his imperfections and bury them in oblivion. We follow truth wherever we can find it, and when we find ourselves mistaken it is a part of a brave man to acknowledge it and a generous public to overlook it. All of us are liable to error. Mr. Craige is no nullifier, he has long since changed his views upon that subject. But Where is the consistency in warning you against a man who was once a nullifier and turn right around and vote for another who stands convicted of the same offence.

After reading the article above alluded to, could you believe that these same gentlemen would vote for an old nullifier—you would think it was scarcely possible—but it is even so. Mr. Mangum the Whig Senator from North Carolina, the great wire puller of his party—elected by the Whigs to preside over the Senate—the quoted and admired champion of North Carolina Whiggery—the prime mover and President of the Convention that nominated Gen. Scott as the candidate for the Presidency—*was a nullifier—so rampant and vehement a nullifier, that South Carolina voted for him for President in opposition to General Jackson.*

But that is not all, the Hon. David Outlaw who has long represented the Bertie District in Congress and is again a candidate supported by the *whole Whig press* was a member of the Legislature in 1832-'33, and *voted with Mr. Craige against the Resolution.*

Is there any more danger to the Union and the country to vote for a Democrat who was so unfortunate as to be carried away by the *ignis fatuus* nullification, than it is to vote for a Whig? The Whig press cannot be sincere, they do not "snuff the danger in the breeze" they are writing about, or they have so little patriotism that they are willing to sacrifice their country to their party. They must take one horn of the dilemma. If they see this danger why do they not level their artillery, pop guns and pocket-pistols at the devoted heads of Mangum and Outlaw? Oh, they are good Whigs, and that, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. Democrats don't know anything! The charge is in keeping with the pathetic warnings which frequently greet your ears in Mr. Osborne's speeches against the extension of Territory and the acquisition of Cuba, when he could vote for Scott who was an extensionist and in favor of the annexation of Canada. The Whig leaders claim for themselves greater rights and privileges than they are willing to accord to the people, thus destroying the fundamental principles in the bill of rights. Remember this voters of the Seventh Congressional District, on the 1st Thursday in August next. They are not willing to let "what is sauce for the gander be sauce for the goose." The time is past when humbuggery and deception can be practiced upon the public. You have a right to your opinion and you should exercise it, in despite of the croakings of the advocates of exclusive privileges. Really, Federalism is showing its hand in this District plainer than it has done since the days of the alien and sedition laws. Has Mr. Osborne, or any other Whig, any greater rights or any deeper interests in the Constitution and Government than Mr. Craige and the Democrats? Shall all "honesty, decency and talent," be accorded to them? If these gentlemen were in Mr. Outlaw's District, would they not sustain him? Yet he was a nullifier and stood upon the Resolutions side by side with Mr. Craige. Did not the Whig party elect Mr. Mangum to the Senate? yet, he was a rabid nullifier. Then does it not come with a bad grace from these gentlemen to be warning you against voting for Mr. Craige? Verily, the Whig party is a paradox.

Charlotte Democrat.

The New York Commercial advertiser supposes that the charge of admission to the Caystal Palace will be fifty cents during the rush of the first few weeks, and that it will subsequently be reduced to twenty-five cents. One of the conditions upon which the New York corporations granted the lease of Reservoir Square to the association for five years, was that no single entrance fee should exceed fifty cents.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, July 7th, 1853.

Washington is soon to be deserted by the President and Cabinet, and the rival candidates for the speakership, and even by the office seekers. The gloominess of the place is to be relieved, however, during the interval of the absence of the celebrities by the Washington Press, which is now become so popular, enterprising and independent.

Mr. Beverly Tucker's new paper will not appear till September, but in the meantime he has made both at the North and South the most ample arrangements for his enterprise.

It is now rumored that the administration has finally adopted the Union as their exclusive organ, and that it is to be under the editorial management of Messrs. Nicholson and Eames. Every one knows that no administration can get along without an organ. General Taylor's administration put themselves above organship for a while, and the result was the correspondent of the Herald was made the Executive Organ.

Mr. Clayton was too candid in his disclosures, and the administration procured their denial. Subsequently, if not before, it was found necessary to adopt an organ, and the administration went so far in the matter as, at one time, to dismiss two editors from their organ, and appoint another—I mean Mr. Alba A. Hall.

A number of important suggestions and facts have lately been thrown out by the Union. We learn, through it, that the barnburners and abolitionists of the party are discarded.

There are but two candidates for the Speakership now in this city, to wit: Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, and Mr. Disney, of Ohio. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, may also be a candidate. I hear of another candidate, who may be presented from Tennessee—another Scott Whig State like Kentucky. All these will beat the Kentucky candidate in the caucus.

Commodore Shubrick may have had the offer of the command of the Fishery fleet. An officer of discretion, of conciliatory and yet firm deportment, must be selected for this delicate duty.

The studio of Dr. Stone, the sculptor, is now thrown open for the purpose of enabling the public to see his magnificent bust of Chief Justice Taney. It is a very successful work, and exhibits accurately, not only the features, but the character of the eminent jurist. The bust has been executed at the order of the Supreme Court, but it is not to be set up in the Court room until after the decease of the venerable justice.

From China—The American and English Movement—The Capture of Nankin—Subsequent Defeat of the Rebels.

HALIFAX, July 7. Further intelligence from China states that British troops had been ordered to Shanghai to protect British interest there. The Susquehanna was going up to Nankin with the American commissioner, when she got aground near Woosung, and finally returned. Pirates were busy on the coast, and had attacked several English vessels.

At Canton everything was quiet. Trade in imports was large, at reduced prices. Tea dull.

At Shanghai business was suspended. The steamer Mississippi was expected there on April 27.

Nankin was captured by the rebels on the 21st March. They subsequently, however, evacuated the city, and were defeated outside in an engagement with the Imperial troops.

The American's mails will be due in New York at at 11 P. M., this evening.

The steamer Atlantic reached Liverpool on the 21st., at 10 P. M.

Movements of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 7. The statement that President Pierce will decline all public demonstrations on his way to New York is authorised to be pronounced incorrect. He will leave Washington on Monday, and will remain in Baltimore until Tuesday morning, when he will leave for Philadelphia, in which place he will stay till Wednesday, and proceed thence to New York, arriving there on Wednesday evening. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Guthrie, Davis, Cushing and Campbell, and by his private secretary, Sidney Webster.

MARRIED,

In Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 28th ult., Mr. Junius B. Rabouteau, formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss Bettie, daughter of David Ruth, Esq.

In Cumberland county, on the 3d instant, by Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Mr. William S. Fisher to Miss Susan E. Burdeaux, formerly of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Lorenza Risley to Miss Emma Caroline Jones. Also, at the same time, Mr. Henry R. Percer, of London, England, to Miss Margaret Ann Sargent.

In Sampson county, on the 30th ult., by Oates S. Lewis, Esq., Mr. Thomas Weeks, to Miss Jane Howell, all of that County.

In Duplin County, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Geo. W. Wadis, Mr. George W. Middleton, to Miss Mary eldest daughter of the late Henry Moore.

At Lauderdale Springs Mississippi, on the 23d ult., by William R. Dennis, Esq., Mr. J. Robert Larkins, of North Carolina, to Miss Caroline D. Paton, eldest daughter of Dr. J. F. Paton.

DIED,

In Rockingham Co. on the 20th June, Nathaniel H. McLain, son of Dr. Jas. W. and Anna E. McLain, aged 5 years and six months.

A child of more than ordinary promise, interesting and sprightly beyond his years, death lay upon him like an untimely frost upon the sweetest flower of all the field. The blow has fallen indeed heavily upon his parents; but for His own wise purposes has the Author of all good plucked this tender flower from the parent stem; and may he give them strength to bear it meekly and resignedly.

"He gave, he took, he will restore,
He doeth all things well." [COM.

In the eastern part of Franklin County, on the 1st inst., very suddenly, Mr. James Gay, aged about 70 years. Also, on the 2nd inst., at the residence of Mr. Charles Gee, Mr. John Foster, aged about 20 years.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., John Sholar, Sr., an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. Also, on the 3d, Mr. John Dunston, formerly of Onslow county, aged about 30 years.

In New Hanover, on Moore Creek, on the 23d ult., Isaiah Register, aged 89 years.

Near Milton, on the 1st instant, Mr. James R Richmond, in the 22d year of his age. In Milton, Miss Lizzie T. Walton, aged 16 years. Also, Nicholas Lewis, jr., son of the late Warner M. Lewis, aged about 13 years. Also, James W. Ball, aged about 21.

County Court Clerkship.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.
March 2d, 1853. 31—tc.

WE are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.
April 7th, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce OSBORNE BOWERS as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August Election. If elected, he will devote himself, with untiring assiduity, to the discharge of the duties of the office.
March 18, 1853. 50—tc.

WE are requested to announce JEFF. UTLEY a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of the County of Wake, at the ensuing August election.
April 8, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce JOHN L. TERRELL as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court of Wake.
April 8, 1853. 47—tc.
☞ Star, W. Post and Spt. Age copy.

FOUND,

ON Saturday morning last, on Fayetteville street, a sum of money which the owner can have by calling at the Post Office and describing it to
W. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, July 12th, 1853. 67—

Notice.

ON Friday, the 15th instant, the Commissioners will proceed to let out, to the lowest bidder, the work of building, or repairing, the Bridge across Neuse River, known as Battle's Bridge.
July 11th, 1853. 67—tf.

TRADE—1853.

AT WHOLESALE

The Proprietors of the Saloon put in his claim to do a large ... branch of the Shoe business ... the largest

STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

which had ever been sent to Norfolk, since then at each successive season our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do ... business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established ... twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no ... enlarged, he has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The new Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from

$80,000 to $100,000

worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, inasmuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new Store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS

have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere.

The stock consists in part of

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Mens' Calf Skin Brogans, of every quality,
" " " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
Mens' coarse thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks.
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality.
Boys Kip and coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds.
Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them, at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—6 MONTHS CREDIT.

The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel. W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

Washington National Monument.

AS elections for Members of Congress, &c., will be held during the ensuing month, in several States of the Union, the Board of Managers have deemed it their duty to request the Judges or Commissioners who may be appointed to take the ballots of the voters, to put up boxes at the different localities where elections will be held, for the purpose of receiving such contributions as the admirers of the Illustrious Father of his Country may think proper to deposit in aid of the great Monument now in course of erection in this city to his memory.

They feel assured that when this noble and patriotic purpose is presented to the people they will not hesitate to give their mite for such an object; and it now becomes more necessary, as the funds of the society are rapidly diminishing and may not soon be adequate to carry on the work. A small contribution from each citizen or voter throughout the United States would be sufficient to complete the Monument—a work intended to add to their glory as well as to honor the memory of the illustrious dead. A half-dime is but an inconsiderable sum, and yet a half-dime contributed by every inhabitant of our country would rear the grand structure, now in progress, to its destined completion. It will be pitiful, wondrous pitiful, if out of twenty-five millions of souls who inhabit this great country, rendered independent, prosperous, and happy mainly by his exertions and devotion to its cause, the sum necessary to erect a Monument worthy of such a man could not be completed for the want of the small pecuniary aid which every American should feel it his pride as well as his duty to afford.

At the last Presidential election the plan of obtaining contributions at the polls (thus testing the patriotism and liberality of the voters and others) was attempted, though the previous arrangements were not such as to insure a very full collection, the result was as satisfactory as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It is therefore desirable that this system should be continued in the different States at all future elections of a local or general nature; and the Board of Managers indulge the hope that on this occasion, at the elections to be held in the respective States of Arkansas, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, in August next, contributions will be made in aid of the Monument worthy of the countrymen of their illustrious benefactor

GEO. WATTERSTON,
Secretary of the W. N. M. S.
July 11th, 1853. 67—tf.

Journals favorable to the above object, in the States where elections are to be held, are requested to publish the above.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of our Court of Equity for Wake County, at Spring Term, 1853, in the petition of Wm. Dallas Haywood, Geo. Little and others *ex parte*, the undersigned Clerk and Master will expose at public sale, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, the following lands named in the pleadings, situated in Wake County:

One tract of Land in said county adjoining the lands of Robert Wynne, Richard Cruss and others, containing two hundred and fifty-four acres.

One other tract of land adjoining the lands of the heirs of Derrill Rogers, Kimbrough Jones and others, containing about two hundred and fifty-six acres.

One other tract adjoining the lands of Kimbrough Jones, Isaac Staflings and others, containing nine and a half acres.

One other tract of land adjoining the lands of John Hutchings, Alfred M. Haywood and others, containing one hundred and eleven acres.

TERMS OF SALE—Bonds well secured payable in six and twelve months. One hundred dollars of the whole purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
July 11th, 1853. 67—tds.

To Teachers.

THE Board of Managers of the Odd Fellows Female Institute about to be opened in the town of Morganton, desire to secure the services of a Female Teacher to take charge of the Institute at once.

A liberal salary will be given to a teacher of high attainments, and none need apply without satisfactory recommendations.

Any information may be procured from the undersigned or from Gen. C. Mc[illegible], Col. W. M. Walton or S. A. Bettis, Esq., members of the Board.

JOHN A. DICKSON, President.
J. DEFERREE, Secretary.
Morganton, N. C., July 1, 1853. 67—6t.

Coal Interest for Sale.

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispose of his interest in the Chalmers Coal Field, embracing one-half the interest conveyed to Dr. B. C. Williams by Dr. Charles Chalmers, and conveyed by said Williams to himself. This Field covers the horse-shoe Bend of Deep River, and is thought by good judges to be the most promising Field in Chatham. The interest offered for sale is one-fourth of the whole mineral interest on the entire Chalmers tract. M. M. MERAY.
Sommerville, July 9, 1853. 66—3w.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to his Establishment to come forward and pay the same, by cash or note. [illegible]
N. B. A fine Billiard Table for sale.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1853. 67—3t.

VALUABLE WARREN LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to ... South ... offers for sale his ... Warren and Halifax ... 14 miles ... Warrenton and 3 miles from Littleton, on the ... Gaston Rail Road, containing 4,000 acres. ... are equal to any in the County of Warren for the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco. ... 00 acres of the tract is bottom land of a fine quality, one half of which is cleared and thoroughly canalled and drained, the other half is in original forest and heavily timbered. There is a sufficient quantity of cleared land on the tract, mostly fresh, to work fifty hands to advantage. The tract can be conveniently divided into three farms. It is unnecessary to give an extended description of these lands, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. The subscriber being anxious to sell, will submit to a sacrifice to effect a sale; therefore persons wishing to invest capital in real estate would do well to examine these lands.

In my absence Mr. Evans will take pleasure in showing the land and making known the terms, which will be accommodating. S. A. WILLIAMS.

Warren County, N. C., May 9, 1853. 50—8tw.

$20 REWARD!

RUNAWAY from Elijah Malone, on the 14th of May last, near Gordonton, Person County, a negro boy by the name of WILLIAM. Said negro is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a pale yellow color, rather slender built, and round shoulders; he has a large mouth, front teeth broad and white; he has a wild look when spoken to, and is slow to answer; he has a very rough and bumpy face, and there may be some scars on the fingers of one of his hands, occasioned by a burn; he has remarkably kinky hair for a mulatto, and walks rather bow-legged. When he was last heard from he had on a black oat, either Broadcloth or Alpacca, dark pantaloons and a black round-crowned hat. His father was a free man, by the name of Bush, and he may attempt to pass under that name. I have bought the said boy from Elijah Malone, and I will give the reward of twenty dollars to any person who will deliver said boy to me, two miles East of Prospect Hill, in Orange County, or confine him in any Jail, so that I can get him. HENRY MALONE.

June 9th, 1853. 976—5tw.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevceinitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

Per meal,	25 cents,
" day,	75 "
" week,	$4 50 "

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week. T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

$10 REWARD

will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, a negro woman, MALINDAY, who runaway from the plantation of Peterson Ivey, in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Hoit's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Holly Springs, N. C.

P. B. BURT, Adm'r., of P. IVEY.

June 28, 1853. 65—4w.

Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of Tuition for the English branches,	$10
French Language,	5
Latin,	5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing,	15
Oil Painting,	20
Music on the Piano and Guitar,	20
Instruction in vocal music gratis.	

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living nine miles west of Raleigh, in August last, my negro boy ABEL. Said boy is of a dark color, forty years old, and weighs about 140 pounds. He has a wife at Sidney Ivey's, in this County, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. Turner, Jas. Stuart, and Kimbrough Jones, in Cumberland County. All persons are forewarned not to harbor said boy.

CORBIN EDWARDS.

Wake County, June 25, 1853. 978—5tw pd.

Lot for Sale in Oxford,

GRANVILLE, N. C.

A LARGE and commodious two-story DWELLING HOUSE, together with all necessary outhouses, a splendid Garden, and ten acres of very rich Land. Apply to R. C. Maynard, Franklinton, N. C. or Mr. William Paschall, Oxford, Granville, County, N. C.

June 24, 1853. 978—w3w.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

FALL Session, 1853, commences 1st Monday in July. Board, without extra charges, $45 per session. Tuition $10, or $15 according to the studies. Music on Piano $20; Guitar $17 50; all other extra branches as heretofore. On application to the Principal a circular will be sent containing full particulars.

A. H. RAY, Principal.

June 3rd, 1853. 975—4tw pd.

A. & H. HARRIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORFOLK, Va.

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April 19, 1853. 44—1y.

WILLIAM S. MASON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake. He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE 24th Session will commence on the 7th of July, 1853.

Raleigh, June 17, 1853. 61—4t.

Candies! Candies!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. P. PESCUD.

February 23d, 1853.

SELECT

Classical and Mathematical School, WARENTON, N. C.

J. EZELL, A. M. Principal,
Joseph McMurran, A. B. Assistant.

THE Fall Session will commence on Monday the 4th of July.

Additional arrangements have been made which will enable the Principal to accommodate with good board and spacious rooms the constantly increasing number of applicants for admission into this School. Boys from a distance are required to Board in the family of the Principal, where the strictest supervision is exercised over their morals, and where they receive every kindness and attention conducive to their comfort. The Principal relies with proud confidence upon the merits of his School alone for success; and refers the public to his own well-known skill, and experience for more than 20 years, in the business of teaching, to the undoubted ability and fidelity of his accomplished colleague, to the good behavior, moral deportment, and intellectual improvement of the students, and to the already extensive and constantly extending patronage bestowed upon him, as the best and most reliable recommendations of the School which it is in his power to exhibit. His patrons are the best judges of the character of the Seminary and to them he confidently refers an enlightened public. The School is independent of any Board of Trustees, and under the exclusive management of the Principal.

MR. MCMURRAN, the able coadjutor of the Principal, graduated with high distinction at Hampden Sydney College and brings with him testimonials from the President and Faculty of that Institution, evincing his great moral worth and high order of scholarship especially in Mathematics and the solid sciences. He has, likewise, a letter of recommendation signed by every member of the Board of Trustees of Greene Academy in Alabama of which he was Principal until his services were secured for this School, expressing their exalted sense of his qualifications as a Teacher and their deep regret at losing his valuable services. Besides the testimonials above alluded to, he is strongly recommended as a gentleman and Teacher by the Rev. Dr. Hall of Huntsville Ala., by the Rev. J. T. Hargrove, Middleburg, Va., by the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va, by A. D. Dickinson and Sam'l. C. Anderson esq'rs. Prince Edward Ct. House, Va., by the Rev. W. S. F. Graham, President of Delaware College, and by the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., L. L. D., President, and Messrs. Jackson, Lewis and Reed, Professors of Union College, N. Y.

Like the Principal, McMurran is a southern man by birth and education.

TERMS—Per Session of five Months.

Board,	$50 00
Tuition in the English branches,	12 50
" " Ancient Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
Tuition in the Modern Languages, (each)	10 00
Fuel at School Room,	50

Warrenton, June 16th, 1853. 977—w4w.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

BY L. WADDELL, A M.

THE second Session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

James M. Towles, Esq. Raleigh,
Wilson Whitaker, Esq. Wake County,
Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.
Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. Raleigh,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Virginia,
Rev. R. H. Phillips, Virginia Female Inst. Staunton,
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U S Court, Lexington,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton,
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D. Prince Edward co. Va.
Rev. J. Smyth, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 24—1y.

Pleasant Grove Female Institute,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

AS the Male School at Pleasant Grove is now finally discontinued, the subscriber will, on the 2nd Monday in July, open a FEMALE SCHOOL of the first order, under the charge of Miss H. N. Adams, well qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in our best Schools, having observed her course for nearly two years as a Teacher in my family; experience, however, is the best evidence in school teaching, and those wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution will please inform the subscriber immediately, as the number of pupils will at no time exceed sixteen.

The Musical Department will be superintended by Teachers of the first grade, and every attention will be given to the deportment of the Young Lady, both in and out of School.

This situation is known to be one of the most pleasant and healthy in the State—eight miles South of the Shocco Springs.

TERMS.

The Higher English branches and French,	$12,50
Lower do. " "	10,00
Music on Piano, " "	12,50
Ditto on Guitar, " "	10,00
Vocal Music with Aeolian, "	12.50
Drawing, " "	5,00
Painting in water colors " "	5,00
Board per month,	7,50

WM. J. BRANCH.

Louisburg, June 11th, 1853. 776—3tw.

MIDWAY MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N, C,

THE next session of this School will open on the 2nd Monday in July ensuing, and continue five months. Being situated in a section of country remarkable for health, intelligence and refinement, it offers peculiar inducements as a resort for those desiring the acquisition af mental culture without the hazard of health or morals. The courses of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of an English and Classical School. Good board may be obtained in highly respectable families—Col. Jourdan F. Jones, J. J. Jones, and Wm. J. Branch's at $7,00 per month.

Terms of Tuition, per Session:

For the English course,	$10,00
For the Classical,	15,00

While it is desirable, and thought highly important that pupils should enter at the opening of the session they may nevertheless enter at any time and pay from the time of entrance; but when entered, they will be charged for the remainder of the session, except by special agreement to the contrary.

ISAAC H. BRIDGES, *Principal.*

June 15, 1852. 776—5w.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,

COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his former patrons, and his friends, and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained.

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, N. C.

THE subscriber having consented to take charge of this popular institution, situated in Franklin County, about 12 miles east of Louisburg, will commence exercises on the 2d Monday in July next. It is presumed that the desirableness of this location is so well known as to render a reference in this connection, almost unnecessary. It is known that in point of health, intelligence, refinement, and influence, the community of Cedar Rock is almost without a parallel in the State. The course of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of a practical English education, an extensive course of sciences and mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French Languages. Board may be obtained in the best families at $6,50 per month.

TERMS of Tuition per Session of five months, $10, $12, and $15, according to advancement. The above charges embrace the expenses per session for the entire course, except French, for which $6 extra will be charged. WM. C. FINCH, Principal.

June 22, 1853. 64—4w.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will open on the 12th day of July next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 months $7 50 to $15. Board with the trustees $5 per month.

The present principal, Mr. Jno. F. Dance, has had charge of this institution for the last 18 months, and has proven himself eminently qualified for the responsible station.

The object of the trustees has been from the start to afford a good School preparatory to any College in the country at so low a price as to make success certain—to effect this they place board at $5 per month, which is so low that it should not be estimated as a part of the expense at all.

The School is located in Granville county, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy, moral and pleasant neighborhood.

For further particulars, address

C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES—Dr. Jas. A. Russell, Wm. Clement, Allen Walker, Jas. C. Cozart and L. P. Allen.

Tar River P. O., Granville Co., N. C. } 974 wt12J'y.

May 28th, 1853.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, N. C.

May 12th, 1853. 973—t15thJuly.

Lime & Herrings.

NOW discharging at our Wharf,
400 bbls fresh Eastern Lime,
100 do do Washington City Lime.
80 do No. 1 Cut Herrings,
60 half No. 1. Family Roe Herrings.

For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., June 21, 1853. 64

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Couties. Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

June 15, 1853. 62—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Bate, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1t

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scy the Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Oxford Male Academy.

THE next session of the Oxford Male Academy will commence the 2nd Monday in July.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

Oxford, June 2nd, 1853. 58—5w.

Berage DeLaines.

A FEW pieces for sale low by

J. BROWN.

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

PARISEN & KING'S

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS,

PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.

REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED XPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y., and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner,	Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack,	Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey,	Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule,	Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby,	Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor,	Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell,	Weldon, N. C.
John Nutt,	Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner,	Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid,	Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings,	Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet,	Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce,	Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield,	Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke,	Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen,	Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE. Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships,

VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.

Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY."

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip*; and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptness, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STYLED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St., Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.

June 9th, 1853. 60—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8. The swift and elegant Steamship's,

JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER, Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

AFTER THE TRADE.

THE Subscribers having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

Castalia High School.

MR. AND MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principals.

THE Summer Term in the male and female departments will commence on Tuesday morning, the 5th of July. Circulars furnished on Application to the Principal.

Castalia, Nash Co., N. C. June 10, 1853. 60—4t.

HERRINGS. 60 bbls. No. 1 trim'd—W. T. Sutton's curing.
30 bbls. No. 1 family roe, W. T. Sutton's curing.
30 half bbls. No. 1 roe do do

For sale by

A. & H. HARRIS.

Norfolk, June 8th, 1853. 59—1m.

White Goods.

JACKONETTS, English Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 58—

Black Goods.

PLAIN Black Alapacas, various prices.
do do Muslin DeLains
do do French Bombazine
Black Silk, Raw Silk, and Cotton Hose,

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 48—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Wm. S. Rankin,	John I. Shaver. Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
James M. Garrett,	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.	
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*	

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Appl to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

The Best Work on Fruit Trees ever Published.

THE FRUIT GARDEN, a Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Prunning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the laying out and arranging different kinds or Orchards and Gardens, the selection af suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving Fruits, treatment of Diseases, destruction of Insects, description and uses of Implements, &c., illustrated with upwards one hundred and fifty Figures, representing different parts of Trees, all practical operations, forms of trees, Designs for Plantations, and Implements, &c. by P. Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York, 1 vol. 12 mo. 3d edition. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 18th, 1853.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we redetermined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street, Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

To the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summer and Winter.*

The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c.—manufactured in various styles.

pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wettings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do., Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do., Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar, Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

HARRIS'S BAKERY.

NORFOLK, VA.

THIS old and widely known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms:

BUTTER CRACKERS, WATER CRACKERS, SUGAR CRACKERS, SODA CRACKERS, ANTI-DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS, AND WINE BISCUIT,

Also, MOLASSES CAKES, suitable for country stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 25, 1853. 46—9m.pd.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great